

Business Notices.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

Constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with Steel Pens; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens.

The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only by the use of the Gold Pen.

The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel Pen must be often condemned and a new one selected; therefore there is great saving of time in the use of the Gold Pen.

Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted to the hand of the writer; therefore, the leaves of the pen and arm are not injured, as is known to be the case by the use of Steel Pens.

See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

WINTER CLOTHING—The cheapest, the best assortment, newest stock, best styles, &c., &c.
F. H. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

ARMY WOOLEN MITTENS.
Patterns and directions for making Army Woollen Mittens from FRANKS'S of CLOTH furnished free on application at office of
WILLCOX & GIBBS BROS., No. 508 Broadway.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES, from 20 cents upward.
NEW-YORK SKATE EXPOSURE,
B. J. HART & BRO.,
No. 291 Broadway.

JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway,
Is the only place in New-York where
Ladies' BALMAIN Boots
can be had for \$5, that will give perfect satisfaction.

THE finest and most graceful HATS for Gentlemen's wear in New-York are manufactured and sold by
J. SCHERER, No. 118 Nassau-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—One, Two, and Three Dollars a Set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

FANCY BOXES for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, of the latest importation, in unequalled variety, at WAR PRICES, and filled to order with fine FINE CANDIES, at
SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 620 Broadway.

TRUSSES—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters (Military, Rheumatic, and Abdominal) Supporters combined Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1861.

A line of telegraph is to be laid from Washington to Fortress Monroe, and possibly from that point to Hatteras, Port Royal, and points further south.

Great efforts are being made to defeat Gen. Wilson's bill to abolish the office of Butler, every vendor of grog and gingerbread in the camps being required to contribute \$25 toward that end. The friends of the soldier must bestir themselves if they would see it succeed.

Our letter from Cairo this morning contains some suggestive speculations about the great southward movement, soon to be made down the Mississippi. It is evident that the soldiers are expecting to spend Christmas in Memphis, or some equally comfortable place in Secession.

Commodore Goldsborough has been ordered to join the Burnside expedition. Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe gives us some interesting information about this expedition, concerning the objects and destination of which the Rebels appear to be very much excited. They suppose it is destined to go up the York River and sweep the Peninsula, making an effective movement directly against Richmond.

Brick as is the recruiting for the Navy, it is not equal to the demand. One hundred and thirteen United States vessels are now fitting out, and 6,000 seamen are wanted to man them, while Com. Foote needs 1,000 more for his flotilla. It is not likely that when the want is generally known, our jack tars will be backward in responding to the call of their country.

We print this morning an outline of the opinions of prominent public men at Washington, as expressed at a serenade to Gov. Morton of Indiana, on Saturday night, which will be found quite interesting. Mr. Crittenden spoke in favor of an onward movement to Tennessee, where, he predicted, our armies would be within ten days. He pledged Kentucky as unalterably for the Union and its maintenance at any cost. The patriotic language of the old statesman is in strong contrast with the vacillating utterances of *The Louisville Journal*.

The news from Europe, by the steamship Africa, which arrived yesterday, is replete with interest and importance. The affair of the Nashville and Harvey Birch was exciting very general attention. Underwriting on American vessels had been temporarily suspended, and subsequently increased war risks were demanded, 50 to 60 per cent, as said to have been paid. The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent. A large demand for yarns and goods on speculation is reported from Calcutta, at enhanced prices.

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, will introduce a bill in the House to-day declaring all Rebel property confiscated, and all Rebel slaves free. The bill provides for commissioners in each rebel State, to carry its provisions into effect, take charge of the confiscated slaves, and employ them at fair wages in the United States service, transporting such as are not needed to Florida, where they are to be apprenticed for not more than six years, at reasonable wages, to loyal proprietors, said apprentices to be free at the expiration of their apprenticeship. Florida is to be occupied by the United States forces, and the rebel estates to be sold to loyal citizens, the slaves of such citizens to be purchased out of the confiscation fund. The State is to be governed by military law, as a Territory, until it contains a sufficient number of loyal white inhabitants to entitle it to a representative in Congress, when it may form a State Government and a Constitution excluding Slavery.

The letter from our Havana correspondent this morning will be found full of interest, embracing as it does particulars of the expedition against Mexico. A rumor prevailed in Havana that the flag of the United States was flying

over San Juan d'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, under a convention with Mr. Corwin, on the part of the United States, that it should be held as security for a loan of \$10,000,000, to be made to Mexico by the United States, for the payment of interest on the British claims against the Republic. The story is no doubt a canard. Capt. Wilkes, it appears, when he seized Mason and Sidel, overlooked the instructions, moneys, and credits with which they were clothed, as well as Capt. Coxeter of the late privateer *David*, and other persons from the South, who have run large cargoes of arms, clothing, and provisions, through the blockaded ports of Charleston and Savannah, and who have gone to England for steamers, arms, and clothing, and amply provided with means for the purchases required.

In the case of Catharine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest, a full bench of the Superior Court has decided against the motion of defendant for a new trial, and confirmed the award of \$4,000 a year alimony.

Our City Canvass still "drags its slow length" "along," three days having already been spent upon it, and only about one quarter of the votes yet canvassed. At this rate, the whole of this week may be consumed without reaching a conclusion. Yet why should it be? When three or four members of a Board of seventeen make a quorum, we see not why a canvass begun at 11 A. M., and adjourned an hour for dinner (prepared and eaten on the premises) should not be continued till 7 or 8 P. M. The City is disquieted, and justly, by the bold assertions of the master-spirits of the Board that Mr. Opdyke is to be counted out and Gunther counted in. Whether that is or is not to be done, the suspense should be dispelled at the earliest moment. We thank Ald. Fremont for moving on Saturday to meet thereafter at 10 instead of 11 A. M.; and, though this was deemed inconvenient, we trust those who really attend to the canvass will henceforth take their tea at the Hall, and proceed with the canvass to late an hour in the evening as possible. Surely, three days more ought to suffice for every thing but the formality of signing the canvassed returns.

So far, Mr. Opdyke has gained 23 votes on the returns as we printed them the morning after Election; and not a single vote for "Grunter," or "Gunth" or "oddy Gunther," or anything of the sort, has turned up. If any such were cast, they were allowed by the district canvassers to C. Godfrey Gunther and counted for him in the returns already printed by us. If there were any such votes returned as imperfect or scattering, we are confident they did not amount to forty. And it is remarkable that, while so much has been said of these votes, nobody has assumed to locate them—no one has said, "I know that so many" "were cast in this Ward, so many in that;" all is supposition or guess-work. And, though shrewd politicians have steadfastly asserted that Mr. Gunther is elected, not one of them has attempted to give the figures which elect him! Yet the conspiracy to cheat Mr. Opdyke out of the certificate has not been abandoned. Witness the following from Saturday's *Leader*, edited by our [not very] retiring County Clerk:

THE MAYORALTY.

As we go to press, in view of the developments which have thus far been made in the County Canvass, we feel justified in congratulating the people of the City of New-York upon the election of Mr. Gunther to the Mayoralty. The *Times* and other journals are seeking to intimidate the Board of Canvassers in the discharge of their trust. But we trust that the duty devolving on this Board will be discharged fearlessly, and in vindication of the right.

"The developments which have thus far been made in the County Canvass" have simply added a few votes to the reported majority for Mr. Opdyke and exposed the humbug of the story that any votes were cast for "Gunth" or "Grunter." It is now certain that Mr. Opdyke can only be counted out by rejecting the vote of some of the more intelligent districts or fabricating votes for Gunther which everybody will know were never cast. All we have to say to the Aldermanic majority is, that if they have resolved on cheating, they should do it boldly at once, and not dawdle and shiver over it, as though they wanted to but hardly dared.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The *Memphis Avalanche* has a dispatch from Pensacola, dated the 4th inst., stating that the steamships Florida and Panico had engaged the United States fleet off the east end of Horn Island, at 9 o'clock that day, when our vessels retired. This affair probably occurred off Horn Island, which is situated on Mississippi Sound, between Ship and Petit Bois Islands, about twenty miles south of the entrance to Mobile Bay, our vessels doubtless being engaged in reconnoitering merely.

From Missouri we learn that Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of all the Union forces between the Missouri and Osage Rivers, comprising the majority of the army which Gen. Fremont took to Springfield, and that preparations are being made to go into Winter quarters. The Rebel Gen. Price is still south of the Osage, and by desertion and the expiration of the term of service, is losing more men than he gained by his proclamation. In fact, the hero of Booneville has become so obnoxious that Jeff. Davis has sent down Col. Henry Heath of Virginia to supersede him. Outrages are being committed in Independence and near Sedalia by the Secessionists.

Ten thousand additional rebel troops are said to have arrived at Columbus, Kentucky, since the battle of Belmont, and it is asserted on their side that 75,000 troops could not now capture that position. Great excitement is reported at Nashville, in consequence of Gov. Harris having resolved upon drafting troops for the rebel army. Letters from Somerset and Stanford, Kentucky, on the 6th inst., say that the Union forces, 5,000 strong, under Gen. Schoeff have been compelled to retreat to this side of Somerset, and that 10,000 rebels have crossed the Cumberland River and are marching on Somerset. The reported crossing of the rebels is discredited. Men, women and children were leaving the latter place, for Stanford, in great dismay. *The Louisville Democrat* thinks Gen. Schoeff's

retreat is designed to beguile Zollicoffer into a trap. Refugees from Letcher and Perry Counties were in Frankfort on Saturday, appealing for protection against Williams and his gang, who have invaded those counties, plundering and murdering the people.

The pickets of Gen. Blenker's Division have repeatedly been shot at and killed, recently, and a farmer, who is suspected of these murders, has several times been arrested, and is often released. Two rebel deserters came into camp on Saturday, and report 150,000 men at Centerville, and about 10,000 at Manassas. The enemy were in daily expectation of an attack from us at those points.

Gen. McCall made another reconnaissance near Drainesville, on Saturday night, returning yesterday with 7 prisoners and 57 wagon-loads of grain.

Scouts sent out from Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, on Friday, returned yesterday, reporting that Flint Hill and Fairfax Court-House are entirely deserted by the Rebel pickets. They passed through and beyond the village of Fairfax before meeting any of the Rebels.

The 3d Brigade of Gen. Banks's column, under Gen. Williams, arrived at Frederick, Md., on Friday, the 1st and 2d, under Gen. Abner, and Hamilton having reached there on Tuesday and Wednesday before them, and Gen. Banks has already established his headquarters in that city. This looks as if the division of the Upper Potomac was going into Winter quarters.

The roads between Washington and the camps on the Maryland side of the lower Potomac are now almost impassable for army baggage wagons, and nearly all the stores have to be shipped by small steamers and transports.

The work of exchanging prisoners is going on practically, though not strictly in conformity with the rules of war. It is announced that 11 officers and 240 prisoners of the North Carolina Regiment will this week be sent from Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe, and released on parole, an equal number of our officers and men being returned from Richmond.

By way of San Francisco, we learn that a party of Rebels, on their way over land to Texas, were captured on the northern border of California by Union troops; and 150 others, intending to leave by the same route, would, it was thought, also be taken.

MASON AND SIDELL—BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

Though they had not heard in England, when the steamer Africa left, of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Sidell, events were preparing the public mind for a discussion of that intelligence when they should receive it. The *James Adger* was supposed to have been on the watch for the English mail packet *La Plata*, on board of which vessel the Rebel emissaries were reported to have taken passage. According to *The Scotsman*, whose article we copy in another column, there had been some communication upon the subject between Her Majesty's Government and the United States Minister, Mr. Adams, and the latter had denied all knowledge of any orders from our Government for the seizure of the Rebel agents. But the same paper further says, apparently upon authority, that the case had been laid before the law officers of the Crown, who had intimated that the seizure of a British vessel, even in British waters, would be justifiable, if it could be proved that she had on board the emissaries and dispatches of the enemies of the United States Government. If this be true we may dismiss all anxiety as to any trouble arising from the act of Capt. Wilkes. He proceeded upon knowledge of the notorious fact of the public character of the persons he took from the *Trent*, and of their presence on board that vessel. And if the question whether Mason and Sidell were the emissaries of the Rebel States should be raised, it has been settled by the admission of Jeff. Davis in his message to the Rebel Congress.

Indeed the possibility that the *James Adger* might have captured the British packet for carrying contrabands, evidently attracted less attention in England than whether we had not a right to complain of a violation of the proclamation of neutrality by the landing at Southampton of the crew of the ship *Harvey Birch* from the Confederate steamer *Nashville*. The burning of the *Harvey Birch* is very generally denounced as a wanton act of destruction of property, and of cruelty to unarmed and peaceful mariners, and it is even suggested that the captain of the *Nashville* be arrested and handed over to the custody of the American Consul, unless she can show some more authority for exercising the right of a privateer than the mere fact that she sails under the Confederate flag. Even *The London Times*, which never wants for boldness to defend its Southern friends, feels that the right of landing prisoners in England is a questionable one, and endeavors, by an elaborate and ingenious discussion of the subject, to show that there has been no violation of neutrality. It admits that had the *Nashville* brought in the *Harvey Birch* as a prize, it would have been the duty of the Government to refuse her admittance into a British port; but as she did not do this, the Government was not bound to know that she had on board the crew of the vessel she had burned. It is not at all likely, *The Times* persuades itself, though it may hope to convince its readers by such fallacious reasoning; for if a vessel of either of the belligerents may land persons taken from a captured ship, without a violation of the proclamation of neutrality, because the Government is not bound to recognize anything, unless it be towed alongside or astern; why may not the same principle apply to goods? Had the *Harvey Birch* had on board a cargo of French silks, which the captain of the Confederate steamer appropriated to himself, and if he should propose to land a portion of them, as a little venture of his own, at Southampton, would not the British authorities feel disposed to ask how he came by them? If not, then all that privateers have to do in future who wish to dispose of goods in English ports, is to be careful to dispose of the vessel from which they take them, and stow them away in their own holds.

England will ask no questions unless she sees a captured vessel in the wake of her captor. If the ground is tenable in regard to persons it is in regard to merchandise, for persons are very often a more valuable acquisition to an enemy than goods, and, on the other hand, it might often happen, that to get rid of prisoners might be a much more valuable privilege than that of landing goods. *The Times* would certainly have not entered upon a defense of the right of the Confederate steamer to land prisoners had it not seen that the United States had good ground of complaint against the British Government for permitting a violation of its assumed neutrality by our enemies, and that a necessity existed of getting up a false issue on behalf of the friends of that journal. At any rate, the supposition, which seems general in England, that we have a grievance in this matter, and the discussion of the question of whether persons are contrabands of war, is an excellent preparation for the reception of the intelligence that Mason and Sidell had been taken from a British vessel.

A GREAT LIAH WITH A BAD MEMORY.

From *The N. Y. Herald*, Dec. 7, 1861.
Mr. M. M. Phelps, of New-York, and Mr. Little, of New-York, are greatly moved upon the subject of the relative circulation of *The Herald* and their own petty papers, and are affected to tears about the matter. We are sorry for them, but their attempts to inveigle us into a silly but not absolutely groundless dispute, we cannot accept. We cannot agree with Mr. Phelps and Mr. Little, who have exhibited very little morality in the conduct of their journals, but will not do so. We never made one but in our life, and upon that occasion thirty-five years ago—we weighed ten dollars that Jackson would be elected President, and we won the money."

From *The N. Y. Herald*, Jan. 22, 1848.
"BUTTING FOR THE POOL." We offer the following for the *Times* and *Standard*, the proceeds, who ever loses, to be handed over to the Mayor for charitable purposes: \$100 that the daily circulation of *The N. Y. Herald* is greater than that of *The Times*, \$100 that it is half as much again; \$100 that it is twice as much. All or none to be taken together. Will Messrs. O. & M. please to reply?"

From *The N. Y. Herald*, Feb. 18, 1846.
Messrs. Greeley & Knapp have accepted the conditions of the bet offered by "O. & M."

THE DECISION OF THE BET.
From *The N. Y. Herald*, March 1, 1846.
N. Y. *Herald* circulation, N. Y. *Times* circulation:
Average circulation: *Herald* 15,211; *Times* 11,455.
Daily: *Herald* 15,211; *Times* 11,455.
Weekly: *Herald* 105,000; *Times* 70,000.
Semi-Weekly: *Herald* 20,000; *Times* 15,000.
Total: *Herald* 254,211; *Times* 196,910.
Signed, D. H. WOOD, for *Herald*.
J. O. MORRIS, for *Times*.
Dated Feb. 26, 1846.

[Two days after the above appeared conspicuously in *The Herald*, that journal had no more sense of decency than to state its own circulation at 43,155!]

We ask our readers and the business public to look well at the above expose. *The Herald* has steadily pursued from the outset the game of absorbing all the advertising of our City by persistent and monstrous lying. So long as this was confined to doubling and trebling its own circulation, we bore it in silence, though it was depriving us by fraud of patronage that we needed and were fairly entitled to. Thousands who know, in a general way, that *The Herald* is utterly unprincipled and mendacious, do not realize that its continual boasts of circulating more copies daily than all the other journals of our city, more than any three other papers, &c., &c., are conscious, shameless frauds, &c., &c., perpetrated with intent to steal its neighbors' business. But when, emboldened by impunity, the *Satanic* proceeded to assert, among a hundred kindred lies, that *THE TRIBUNE* "having lost all its own subscribers, is obliged to appeal to *The Herald's* readers," &c., &c., (an appeal which we had never made, nor thought of making), we felt constrained to offer to submit the circulation of the two journals respectively to the most searching scrutiny, and to have the result advertised in the fullest manner—we to pay the entire expense of such advertising and give \$250 to our City Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and \$250 more for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, in case the circulation of *THE TRIBUNE* were not proved to exceed that of *The Herald* by more than Fifty Thousand copies; *The Herald* to do the same in case our circulation does exceed its own by more than Fifty Thousand. In short, we made *The Herald* just such an offer as it made us in 1848, only that then it proposed to prove its circulation greater than ours, while we now agree to be beaten and pay the forfeits if our circulation is not the greater by over Fifty Thousand. From this challenge *The Herald* sneaks off, under the pretense that it "never bets," considers "betting immoral," &c., &c., though it was ready enough not only to bet, but to challenged us to do so, when it supposed its circulation the larger. We submit that the morality which constrains it to withhold its mite from the relief of our Poor at this harsh season and of our wounded and suffering soldiers on the Potomac has broken out so suddenly that it is not likely to be enduring.

In 1848, we were beaten by gross fraud. The "PRESIDENTIAL *Herald*," by the help of which our circulation was outnumbered, was an abortive project, which had obtained no subscribers, and had died a very natural death before the scrutiny above recorded. But Mr. Wilson, our referee in the premises, was compelled to respect the statements of *The Herald's* employees that they did print 750 copies of a *Presidential Herald*, as had been the case; but nobody wanted or would take it, and it was never heard of thereafter. We should expect to be cheated some on a fresh scrutiny; but our circulation exceeds *The Herald's* by so much more than Fifty Thousand that we can stand a swindle of Ten Thousand, and still compel the old reprobate to do more at one dash for noble charities than he has yet done in all his long and ill-spent life. Right well does he know this; hence his horror of betting. We might overcome that spasm of virtue in an hour by offering to prove our circulation One Hundred Thousand more than his; but we choose to hold him just where we have him, and let the public enjoy his contortions and gibberings. Ladies and gentlemen! walk up and take a look at the animal! He is eternally boasting and bragging of his enormous, unparalleled circulation, asserting that it far exceeds that of *THE TRIBUNE*, which he says has "lost all its subscribers;" and when we dare him to a scrutiny, offering to pay \$500

to needed charities if our circulation does not exceed his by more than Fifty Thousand, he sneaks off under a pretense of morality and aversion to betting! Look at him!

OF CIVIC JUNKETS.

They have had a delicious little battle in Boston, even as of dogs over bones—with much meat on them! On the bones, we mean, and not on the dogs; for though, as a general rule, your Aldermanic dog is prescriptively round, fat, and oily, these Boston Aldermen must be of the lean and hungry variety; though whether they "think too much" is a matter which we are too thoughtful to discuss. But we must declare that we have been more than once in the course of this deplorable fray, reminded of the *Dicant* in "The Wasps" of Aristophanes, who, after his public labors, went home "To sleep, and to eat, and to riot as he will."

These Boston Aldermen, it appears, have "great" "warmth and duration of appetite;" and are not at all like the Alderman at Guildhall, who, when Chamberlain Wilkes said to him: "Mr. Alderman B., shall I help you to a plate of the 'turtle, or a slice of the haunch?" replied: "Neither one nor t'other; I shall dine on beans 'and bacon.'" No; these Boston Aldermen, it would appear, are of that class of which Macklin speaks in "Love a la Mode," when he says: "Dull as an Alderman after six 'pounds of turtle, four bottles of port and 'twelve pounds of tobacco.'" We do not mean, to be sure, that they are dull. On the contrary, it is certain, that they are monstrously sharp, i. e., sharp set—not that they are a sharp set—that might be belied—but merely, they are good trencher men, and think, like the strolling player in Goldsmith, that meat never tastes so well as when other people pay for it. Really, if we may judge by the tone of the Boston newspapers, and especially by that of our old friend *The Daily Advertiser*, a Board of Boston Aldermen is very much like an army of Bashikouay ants in equatorial Africa, which, if we may credit M. du Chailin, "devours all it overtakes with a fury quite 'irresistible.'" The difference between a Boston Alderman and a Bashikouay ant is this—that the insect, when taking a dietetic excursion, goes on foot, whereas the said Alderman always rides to his suburban banquet at the expense of the city treasury. Hence, as *The Advertiser* lugubriously points out, the Aldermen have made perfect charioteers of themselves during the last year—festive Phaetons, if we may say so—driving particularly to a certain "Mount Hope Cemetery," and there dining like so many gormazinging ghouls—which must have been aggravating, we think, to those having departed friends deposited in those Elysian fields. The Chinese, it is true, annually take tea in the grave-yard; but then they provide cups, saucers, and spoons for the ghosts—which wasn't done in Boston.

Our readers will ere this have concluded that a Trimontane Alderman is a miraculously hungry creature. He is just that, and no less. When the Bashikouay ant aforementioned arrives in a village everybody runs away, to avoid becoming ant-fodder. You may stay if you choose, to entomologize, but if you do, your bones will be picked in a second of time. So, last Fourth of July, it was voted by the Common Council of Boston, in consideration of the war, and the ill-clad soldiers, and the uncommon number of fresh widows and new-made orphans, to intermit the great Faneuil Hall Dinner. Did this make a fast for the Aldermen? Did their jaws, like those of the *Ass of Apuleius* "ache with long-continued 'abstinence'?" Not a whit of it! On the contrary, "a most luxurious feast," says *The Boston Traveller* "was served at the Revere 'House, at an expense of ELEVEN HUNDRED 'DOLLARS.'" Chateaubriand records with much complacency that when he was Ambassador in London, one of his dinners of state "cost 'him forty thousand francs;' but then he satisfied a mob of plenipotentiaries for that sum, while only twelve aldermen did dine at this magnificent eleven-hundred-dollar dinner. But this is not all. The little *Boston Transcript* calculates "the cost of collations, refreshments, and carriages for 1860-1, at five hundred dollars a week." "Such," adds *The Advertiser* "is the cost of junketing." Such is the inevitable price which a well regulated city must pay for the safety and ornament of a smoking, eating, and bibbing Board of Aldermen.

Another mentionable peculiarity of the Bashikouay ant is that it never drinks champagne wine at \$36 per dozen. It has its faults of character, but it isn't capricious. If it encountered a wine-bin, it would like the corks better than the contents of the bottle; which is more than, if we may credit the newspapers, can be said of these Boston Aldermen. The attacks upon this jovial Board were redolent of beswining and fall of Bacchanalian suggestions. It was hinted that these dignitaries were more expert in passing bottles than in passing bills, except indeed the money-bills required to pay for the bottles. It was hinted, hinted, do we say? it was proclaimed. The matter wasn't minced. Some papers went so far as to use the word "orgies," which strikes us as rather a strong one; but not so strong as "guzzle," which we noticed also. The general impression, indeed, which one receives from reading the natural history of these Aldermen in the local journals is of a crew of jolly, red-nosed, vine-crowned Silenuses, shambling about upon rather uncertain legs, with what Sterne calls "sea-quidality of belly" (like Dr. Slop's), and with a perpetual thirst importuning for continual quenchers, which are taken everywhere and everywhere, sitting and standing, in committee-rooms, in cemeteries, in steamboats, and in hospitals, upon the visits of Princes Royal and Imperial, upon the Fourth of July and upon the Fourth of March, upon Forefathers' Day, and Christmas Day, and New-Year's Day, and all other days and nights, and which include deep draughts of creamy Champagne, of sparkling Hock, of dry old Port, of nutty old Madeira, and of Old Pale Brandy of the vintage of 1795. We trust that the roasting propensities of these angels have been exaggerated in the heat of the canvass. It must have been so. If the "orgies" had been here celebrated in this City of Sin, in

this Sodom of New-York, their relation would have been credible; but in the Holy Hub—credible indeed!

—Well, we give our authority. It should be good, but we do not vouch for it. All we know is, that if these Boston journals told the truth—and they sometimes do—the Municipal Government of that place during the last year has been extravagant, dishonest and corrupt to a perfectly New-York extent. If Charity should begin at home so should Censure, and Sermons, and Homilies, and Moral Exhortations of the Peckniffian description.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The whole country awaits with painful anxiety the receipt of further advices from the devoted band who have struck so telling a blow for the Union in East Tennessee. Our advices of their victory at Morristown reach us wholly through rebel channels, and so are certainly not exaggerated; yet they represent the Union triumph as unequalled. This is the very first master of Union men in a Slave State at a distance from the Free States which forbids all hope of support. East Tennessee, however, is essentially a Free-Labor region, as much so as Western Maryland or North-Western Virginia. Her citizens have steadily given large majorities for the Union at every election. They now back their votes by their arms, and do it right nobly. What they must have suffered to goad them to this desperate rising, can only be guessed; but that women have been whipped and men hung there for loving the Union, is beyond dispute.

But for that most deplorable retreat of Gen. Schoepf from the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, the annihilation of Zollicoffer's rebel army and the freeing of East Tennessee from all vestige of rebel domination would now be assured, cutting off the rebels in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas from all but the most circuitous communication with those in Virginia. As it is, we fear that Floyd, Zollicoffer, and "King" "Harris" will rapidly concentrate forces from all quarters upon Knoxville, and that this first effective rising in the South against a monstrous despotism will be speedily suppressed. But it will not be possible to kill all the loyal East Tennesseans; and for every one whom the traitors shall butcher ten will be maddened into repeating the bold enterprise of Brownlow on the very first promise of success.

It seems a very, very sad case that such gallant champions of the Union cause as these East Tennesseans must be sacrificed for want of support, and that, while Secretary Cameron tells us we have Six Hundred and Sixty Thousand men enlisted to fight for the Union—a force which is costing at least Two Millions of Dollars per day—we are not yet ready to advance upon the rebels *somewhere*, so as to offset the ground we have been losing in Missouri ever since Gen. Fremont was superseded. But let our military leaders take their time. Better stand still than advance to be defeated. We only insist that they shall not—like their predecessors last July—boast *before* a battle of having defied popular clamor and refused to move till they were ready to do so with every assurance of victory; and then, having been defeated through their own gross mismanagement, assert that they were pushed on by military impatience and pressure. This time let them bear in mind Davy Crockett's maxim—"Be sure you're right—then—go ahead!"

We are glad to notice that a regiment has been sent to Fort Pickens, to re-enforce Col. Brown's command; we presume that other reinforcements will follow in due season. But, meanwhile, we trust that steps will be taken to strengthen a New-York regiment that has been there for months, and has done its duty with great gallantry on every occasion. We mean Wilson's Zouaves. This efficient corps has suffered severely from losses in battle and by sickness, but as yet nothing has been done to recruit its diminished ranks. Why will not Gov. Morgan direct some of the new officers, who, we believe, are about to go out to fill vacancies in the regiment, to open recruiting offices beforehand, so that they may take the needed contingent of men along with them?

Whatever may be thought of the personal character of Louis Napoleon, even his enemies must admit his superior sagacity. In his views of the English Revolution confined in his "Historical Fragments," he states some things well worthy of our careful consideration at the present moment, as for instance:

"March at the head of the ideas of your age, and then these ideas will follow and support you."
"If you march behind them, they will drag you on."

"And if you march against them, they will certainly prove your downfall."

We commend these profound suggestions to the attention of those who ought to understand them.

The war is now costing the Government about two millions of dollars a day. When the people make up their minds to strike at the root and source of the war, at Slavery, this enormous expenditure will soon come to an end. Then the preservation of the National Integrity will also be assured.

The Herald, in its capacity of a friend of Secession and of Slavery, attempts to prevent the striking of any blow at Slavery at all. It hopes that by keeping the war on its present course, the people will become exhausted beneath a mountain of debt, and will be ready to adopt its favorite Montgomery Constitution and bow beneath the rod of Jeff Davis.

It appears that Alderman Genet, the newly-elected County Clerk, has resolved to keep his seat in the Board of Aldermen for the remainder of his term. So far as we can learn, there is no legal obstacle in the way of his doing so, the only county officer prohibited from holding any other office in the State being the Sheriff. At this rate, Mr. Genet, drawing \$1,200 a year as Alderman, with perquisites, and about \$20,000 a year as County Clerk, has a pretty good thing of it.

—Col. W. A. Nichols of the U. S. Army; G. W. Wiener of Kentucky; W. G. Anderson of Kentucky; F. Dragotto of Boston; and S. G. Smith of Montreal, are at the Brockett House.